

350013

JPRS 68199

11 November 1976

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1318



20000215 127

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 68199

11 November 1976

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1318

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 68199	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE - POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1318		5. Report Date 11 November 1976	
7. Author(s)		6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		8. Performing Organization Repr. No.	
		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstracts The serial report contains articles on official party and government pronouncements and writings on significant domestic political developments; information on general sociological problems and developments in such areas as demography, manpower, public health and welfare, education, and mass organizations; and articles on military and civil defense, organization, theory, budgets, and hardware.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Affairs <input type="checkbox"/> Albania <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czechoslovakia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East Germany <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yugoslavia		Propaganda Political Science Sociology Military Organizations	
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5K, 15			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 41
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price 4.00

JPRS 68199

11 November 1976

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1318

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanians Attack Polish Distortions of Romanian History
(LUCEAFARUL, 11 Sep 76) 1

Briefs

Warsaw Pact Medical Conference 3

EAST GERMANY

GDR Man in Street Assesses Bundestag Elections
(Hans-Joachim Wiesner; Mainz Domestic Television
Service, 5 Oct 76) 4

Briefs

Actor Praised on Birthday 6

HUNGARY

Budapest Youth Weekly Interviews Lazar on Youth Law
(MTI, 29 Oct 76) 7

ROMANIA

Bourgeois Influence in Mamaia Song Festival Decried
(Adrian Paunescu; FLACARA, 5 Aug 76) 9

YUGOSLAVIA

Law on Yugoslavia's Coastal Sea, Contiguous Zone and
Epicontinental Zone
(SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, 12 May 65) 15

Supplement to the Law on Yugoslavia's Coastal Sea, Contiguous
Zone and Epicontinental Zone
(SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, 11 Jun 70) 27

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Possibilities, Consequences of Earthquakes Surveyed (Petar Ignja; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 3 Oct 76)..	29
--	----

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIANS ATTACK POLISH DISTORTIONS OF ROMANIAN HISTORY

Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian 11 Sep 76 p 6

[Text] We read with surprise, in the Polish review ZYCIE LITERARCKIE, under the signature of Wladyslaw Machejek, a long, ambiguous article loaded with serious confusions, entitled: "History Romanian-Style." We have noted more than once in this column the publication of books and articles in the friendly country in which the authors demonstrated their desire to contribute to better understanding and to the cultivation of sentiments of mutual respect and esteem. Therefore, the language and the distortions of Romanian history and the views on our present situation surprise us since they come from an author who has visited our country three times, thus having, we believe, an opportunity to get to know, at least in part, the history and realities of the Romanian people. By his pen, our legitimate interest in the history of our country is termed "offensive rhetoric." The endeavours of a book which had a wide response are thought to be "inspired from behind the scenes." In students whom he met in Cluj-Napoca, he notes only a "sly timidity," and in female students he observes (actuated by an obsession which reappears many times in the text) some ambiguous hopes. The author does not seem to have control of his pen and he puts embarrassing ironies on paper. Here is one of them: "It is not known if the ancient Dacian spit sunflower seeds as the Oltenians do today." The Union of 1859, a major event for us, is treated as an "inspired trick." The "acclimatization" (his expression) of Poles "in the eastern part of the Carpathians, not far from Suceava" was a result of the "temperament of the Romanian women."

Representatives of Marxist ideas in Romania at the beginning of the century are seen by the author as "bearded Marxists, who appear to be suffering from consumption." Other moments in the history of the country do not escape the caricaturizing pen, the unexplainable inventions. Even the blood shed on the anti-fascist front is ridiculed and the "dense cemeteries" of Romanian soldiers who died to drive the fascists from the territory of other countries resulted, in the author's view, from the fact that "Romanian soldiers were so poorly armed and so miserably trained," thus, "they fell more often than the enemies." The article cited commits a sin both in

regard to the general information on Romanian realities and in regard to the numerous errors in details (for example, we learn that the "Dacia auto plant is in Brasov and that the revolt of 1907 was led by Tudor Vladimirescu).

Full of allusions which are not lacking in triviality, which play in a superficial manner with the history and feelings of our people, who have always had esteem for Poland and for the Polish people to whom the author belongs, such an article does not serve anyone.

In addition, recalling one of his visits, the author notes: "I concentrated all my attention on the beautiful secretary who went in and out bringing cognac and other drinks." When you concentrate your attention in this manner, you have every chance of understanding very little and, what happens more often, of erroneously understanding what you see and hear. Therefore, we consider that the long, ambiguous article, loaded with serious confusions, is a regrettable accident and its publication in the review ZYCIE LITERARCKIE is possibly due to the fact that the author is no other than the chief editor of this publication.

CSO: 2700

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

WARSAW PACT MEDICAL CONFERENCE--A conference of the leading cadre of the Warsaw Pact armies' medical service was held on 26-29 October in Warsaw. On 30 October Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, received the heads of foreign delegations. Medical service chiefs of the Warsaw Pact armies and top specialists in various fields of military medicine participating in the conference, which was chaired by Maj Gen Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski, chief quartermaster of the Polish armed forces and vice minister of national defense, discussed key problems concerning some areas of activity of the medical service in providing medical support to troops. The conference participants also appraised the cooperation among allied medical services to date and defined in detail plans for the next few years. [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Nov 76 p 1]

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

GDR MAN IN STREET ASSESSES BUNDESTAG ELECTIONS

Mainz Domestic Television Service in German 2015 GMT 5 Oct 76 DW

[Interview by East Berlin correspondent Hans-Joachim Wiesner with unidentified GDR citizens in the feature "Identification D"--recorded]

[Text] [Wiesner] East Berlin, Alexanderplatz, Tuesday, 5 October 1976, 1245 GMT. We have been asking people from East Berlin and GDR citizens about their assessment of the Bundestag election outcome and of their expectations.

[Pedestrian] I expect after the Bundestag elections that the SPD will continue to pursue its policy. I am rather happy that the CDU/CSU will not exercise power in future in the Federal Republic.

[Female pedestrian] I agree with the gentleman. The SPD must stay in power.

[Question] And what do you expect the new government to do?

[Female pedestrian] I hope for something good, but no CDU for God's sake.

[Pedestrian] Actually, I am surprised.

[Question] Why are you surprised?

[Pedestrian] Because it seemed in the election campaign that the CDU had the better arguments and maybe the better people.

[Question] Are you pleased or disappointed by this result?

[Pedestrian] Pleased, of course.

[Question] And why?

[Pedestrian] Because, in all the years the SPD has been in power, only good things have been done, particularly for us and for a joint Germany.

[Pedestrian] Negotiations between the GDR and the FRG have been better [words indistinct] than between the CDU/CSU and the GDR.

[Question] Do you mean that there have been better chances?

[Pedestrian] Yes.

[Pedestrian] This would not give us an advantage, none at all.

[Question] Do you think that a CDU election victory would have entailed disadvantages for you?

[Pedestrian] Maybe, and maybe not. Hard to say. Everybody does what he pleases, putting it plainly. The same is true here.

[Female pedestrian] This is fine, it is fine that the SPD has won, I am pleased.

[Question] What do you expect now?

[Female pedestrian] Well, alleviations for us.

[Female pedestrian] Regulations for pensioners are an example. In urgent family matters, you can leave earlier now, which really is (?an improvement) of interstate relations.

[Pedestrian] Looking at it that way, the SPD is not much better. It is almost the same as the CDU and the CSU.

[Pedestrian] I am very much pleased that Schmidt has managed to get through.

[Question] Can you tell me why?

[Pedestrian] Why? I can tell you very well why: because it has become possible for us pensioners to travel, and because the younger people, too, may get a chance possibly later to visit the Federal Republic occasionally.

[Pedestrian] I am for the GDR. I am not interested in the West.

[Pedestrian] The SPD has won. This is obvious. It does not take any nonsense from the GDR.

[Question] Do you expect something new to come from the new old Bonn Government?

[Pedestrian] Yes, I hope I will be able to visit my relatives there, visit them within the near future.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

ACTOR PRAISED ON BIRTHDAY--Berlin--Actor Wolf Kaiser, several times winner of the national prize of the GDR, is 60 on Tuesday. The SED Central Committee has conveyed to him a message of congratulations, signed by the general secretary of the Central Committee, Erich Honecker, which reads: "We value you as an important actor of our country who has made in many unforgettable parts on stage, screen, and television an outstanding contribution to the development of the dramatic arts in our socialist homeland. Your great dramatic power, combined with your open mind for the growing intellectual-cultural demands of the people, are also meeting with international acclaim. It promotes the prestige of the artistic performances which are flourishing in our socialist state." [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0638 GMT 26 Oct 76 LD]

CSO: 2300

HUNGARY

BUDAPEST YOUTH WEEKLY INTERVIEWS LAZAR ON YOUTH LAW

Budapest MTI in English 1617 29 Oct 76 LD

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct, MTI--Hungary's youth law was adopted by the country's parliament in the autumn of 1971. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the law, MAGYAR IFJUSAG, central organ on the Hungarian Communist Youth League, carries an interview with Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. It may be recalled that at that time the Hungarian prime minister was the cochairman of the National Council for Youth Affairs and Education and in this capacity he participated in the elaboration of the youth law.

Answering the questions put by the daily, Gyorgy Lazar said: Every second citizen of our country was born after the liberation, and in the working community one finds young people everywhere participating in the implementation of tasks. Nearly half of our working class consists of people under 30 years of age. The head of government went on to laud the contribution of Hungarian youth to the country's work and public life. He spoke about their problems and described the tasks before them. He declared: The passage of the youth law had aroused great interest. It had won not only the approval of the youth, but also the support of the entire society. This created good conditions for action...and led to considerable achievements. "Five years have passed since the bill was adopted, and until this day it remains, in my opinion, a lasting creation of our socialist legislation.

"The law, however, should not be considered as a measure taken for just one occasion, but it provides guidelines for a long time to come. It places important demands on society, and particularly on state organs. For years it will be a document containing the rights and duties of the youth. It is, therefore, natural and understandable that though we have done a great lot, we cannot consider the implementation of the law as over with the end of the 5 years since it was put into effect.

"In the past 5 years there were 20 occasions when the government took measures that directly served the implementation of the youth law. The realization of the tasks set by the government is coordinated by the State Youth Committee. The organ keeps an eye on the fulfillment of the tasks.

"We can say, therefore, that in the functioning of state organs, too, as far as tasks concerning youth are concerned, that purposefulness and continuity are becoming dominant features." The prime minister went on to speak about the achievements recorded so far in the implementation of the law. "With big investments, we have been improving the conditions for training and education. The youth law says that special consideration should be paid to young people entering employment for the first time.

"Besides beginning of a career, another big problem before the young people used to be that of apartments. In the recent years, 40-50 percent of the flats built by councils and undertakings were allotted to young married couples. Earlier, this figure had stood at 20 percent. We have enlarged the fund for education and tourism too."

Finally the chairman of the Council of Ministers evaluated the series of youth parliaments. He considers the youth parliaments as new forums of socialist democracy which have great significance in the life of the entire Hungarian youth. These deserve the attention of the whole society. He revealed that the parliaments held 2 years ago were highly appreciated by the Council of Ministers.

Referring to the tasks before the Communist Youth League, Gyorgy Lazar said: "In the future, too, we shall continue to look upon the league as the advocate of the entire youth's interests while considering the implementation of the legislation. We expect of the Communist Youth League that it will avail itself of the rights bravely. It should speak up, put forth recommendations, take initiatives, and criticize whenever it feels necessary. As the weight and responsibility of the young generation in our public life has grown, the league should have greater and more effective role in the elaboration of measures."

CSO: 2020

BOURGEOIS INFLUENCE IN MAMAIA SONG FESTIVAL DECRIED

Bucharest FLACARA in Romanian 5 Aug 76 p 23

[Article by Adrian Paunescu: "Mamaia Needs Some Fresh Air"]

[Text] Another edition of the National Light Music Festival at Mamaia has been concluded: the 1976 festival. Lovers of light music had a chance to meet with some of their favorite singers and to experience the level of artistic thought of some of our composers and writers. Without a doubt, many of those who took part in the 1976 festival merit praise. There were some moments during the festival when one could hear music and, now and then, some words were even tied together in verse. There was the obvious attempt to broach major themes. Themes! However, themes alone do not make art. Overall, however, the 1976 Mamaia Festival did not appear to me to be a success. Keeping in mind the results of the festival, with our eyes and our ears and a worker's awareness, and analyzing, from the perspective of the needs of the party's ideological program, the fruits of these weeks of light music, we will be dissatisfied and we will not easily find the words with which to express our mood, situated somewhere between a stupor, dilemma and disgust.

Let's reach an understanding from the very beginning. We are declared and incorruptible friends of a militant, patriotic, and revolutionary art. We believe in the mobilizing force of a clear verse and a clean, melodic line. The ideas of country, liberty, the party and national history are holy to us, as they are to all honest Romanian citizens. We adhere unhesitatingly to the thesis that art has an educational mission. Man can and must educate through a true art. But, because we place great value in all these, as we place value upon the eyes in our head, we feel that since it is in a field marked by the lack of responsibility and comfortable indifference we do not have to take a revolutionary, communist, critical attitude, in full conformity with good sense, towards some--and unfortunately too many--inferior products of this festival that were unfortunately bestowed (for reasons that escape us) with glorious awards.

Let's take this step by step just as the results of the festival were presented to us.

The category "Honorable Mention" opens with the song "Today, Here and Now". Not even the best intentioned reviewers could have positive comments about verses such as these: "Today in my ancient country/ foundations are being raised/ over ages--the witnesses."

"To raise foundations"--here is an involuntarily absurd form which clearly shows, on one hand, that the authors do not understand what real work is and, on the other hand, that they are lacking the talent about which they are writing in the following: "Here is the present/ to which they are devoted/ and the power and the talent." What talent, good people? Present day socialist Romania has no use for such talent and the new man is not made from the pleonasms of such empty, feeble attempts.

Mihai Dumbrava, author and performer at the same time, was much more aggressive with his broad smile, a smile so broad that you thought that your television was out of adjustment. This author pens verses of a frightening stupidity and his awareness is marred by a permanent state of word-drunkenness. Aside from thinking what he personally can contribute, Dumbrava avidly declares, "I love the present/ with all it can give to me/ in any day"/ The pain is great here but it is not at all hypocritical. It is sincere. Because, it seems this is the point of view from which Mihai Dumbrava loves the present, what the present gives him, what can be given to him not once a month but in "any day." The mouth of the lyricist tells the truth.

In another song, "Seashore Carnival," the individual mumbles in his sleep like a rebellious sleepwalker. Using cute words that are new to all, he describes a situation in which, understandably, no one can take part except in a verbal manner. "Waves by the thousands scald the Romanian shore/ and, on the shore some preparations are in fever." What are you talking about, man? Some preparations are in fever? We can well understand that this evening there isn't a single person that believes our seas behave according to the way Dumbrava thinks. Another: "In Tomis Port there is competition/ between all the sailors in merry-making." This type of thinking showing ideological inexperience and this poorly developed sense of feeling would not make me indignant if this material had not been viewed with approval by a panel of well-known personalities. The line referring to sailor's merrymaking represents one of the highpoints of banalities and, certainly, I would concentrate upon it more if things had not continued along at this same level.

Still another song, "The Road"; a better song with a more acceptable melody that reminds us of "The Streets." An empty chatterbox! "The streets how much they have changed/ the theater is a palace/ my school is such a pretty and youthful place/ here in the park I said my first 'I love you.'" Banalities pasted together one after another and spread throughout the country with reprehensible ease via television.

Now we come to the awards.

One of the songs, "My Parents" is different from many of the others by virtue of the fact--a laudable element in this context--that it has a meaning. Certainly, in its appearance it was helped by the very beautiful voice of Aurelian Andreescu. This song is also dominated to a great degree by banalities, but its authors are after something and in comparison with the other songs that received awards this one merits more attention. (When we heard this refrain, we liked it very much. But, we heard it long ago when the song "Butterfly" was released. Hum one tune and then the other and you will be convinced!). Certainly, greater attention should be given to all the words of the song. So let's see what we find: "My daddy, my mama, they gave me life to love/ my people, my country/ and everything that is Romanian." Absolutely everything!? This is an exaggeration in our opinion and we voice our principled disagreement with such ideas that maintain that everything Romanian must be loved solely because it is Romanian. Patriotism does not mean you are to love everything that is Romanian just because it is Romanian, but rather to separate the good from the bad, for you to love with all your might the Romanian good and to hate with all your strength the Romanian bad based on the context of the facts that you have at your disposal. The revolutionary point of view cannot remain an empty word and we cannot love everything that is Romanian in a fatalistic manner and with taints of embarrassing regionalism. In this context, it seems to me that to praise, for example, a popular music song from Mamaia just because it is Romanian would be an illogical act and against national culture.

We then listened to the song "Definition," full of words of flowery notions and with a melody that was, understandably, a little bit better done. A pile of words and overbearing noise led us to the song: "Tell me, my country, your story, tell me." Once again, a type of dialogue, as if between school colleagues, between Angela Similea and the country, again a zero resulting in the conscience of the public, bored to the utmost and not understanding how the organizers can allow such disrespectful people such as these and others to use the name of the country so flippantly. Then, we heard the neutral song "Yearning." A yearning which starts in flight and flies about aimlessly, a yearning that does not stay in one place, na, na, na, na.

There then climbed upon the stage, crying and with an air of well-made-up wisdom, Margareta Pislaru, and the odor of moth-balled art was heightened. In the song "Romania," presented by Doina Badea, we heard verses that would be valid for any country and for any competition without criteria. These were verses without feeling and seriousness, verses composed, it would seem, to defy the soul to which this song should have been addressed. How can someone write about the country in such a manner? "My country with green forests/ with fields and streams/ it would seem you are lost in me/ and I feel you nearby."

But, ladies, forgive me, do the authors feel that they can give the country the quality of being lost in the body of the singer? I firmly raise my voice against the ease with which permission is given to openly banter the name of the country to such people who are clearly lacking any talent. And I have the impression

that they are totally lacking any scruples. A musical-literary insalubrious cacophony in which we surprisingly find no trace of inner motivation but where we find a part of the syntagma launched at the 1972 Party National Conference, "Toward Communism in Flight."

I am a citizen of my country and a Romanian communist and from that position I feel that resorting to using the dear name of our national history in a stupid song should no longer be allowed because no one has the right to use these great ideas in a petty, commercial vein that is totally alien to our concepts about art and especially alien to the ideals of the man embodied in that name. And, naturally, the culminating mistake remains for the first place award given to Geroge Grigoriu for two songs: "To Have Been" and "Those 100 Years".

The first song is a ridiculous, inferior product in the typical bourgeois style in which the music and lyrics are too banal to merit the use of additional adjectives. Up to a point, I can see the balance between the authors and their love, so that we will refer especially to the song "Those 100 Years," sung by Cornel Constantiniu and composed by George Grigoriu. Rarely have we had to listen to a more bland song, full of yellowed cliches, with an even worse musical score, "This time is like a stormy river/ a time of the Romanian people/ a time in which storms or black clouds/ or black storms/ failed/ to change its course/ the truly heroic course./ This time, stormy river/ thousands of years that this land has existed/ is crowned with the flowers of the Carpathians/ is crowned with the fir trees of the Carpathians/ with the people of today/ those 100 years/ of history and people/ written in the Carpathian domain/ course of glory and sunny destiny." And so forth, we thank you for the demagogic discourse.

Poets totally lacking in talent have always been found and can still be found, but judges equally lacking in their sense of requirements are for me hard to imagine, even in the uneasy history of this competition at Mamaia.

It is an unacceptable idea that certain responsible persons could allow such dear themes, such as the independence of the Romanian state, a subject in which the blood of generations is still warm, to be handled by these citizens totally lacking in talent and, especially, scruples.

Is this to be the music of the era? Can we be satisfied with this situation? Did the organizers ask themselves what type of music the workers who attended the festival left with in their souls?

The concern of giving the people the songs that they need cannot remain just a superficial concern. It must animate the full abilities of the artists' awareness, of everyone and especially the awareness of the true artists, in order to sing appropriately in this field of art of the Romanian hero of today. Some fresh air is needed to clean the stage of the Mamaia competition so that in the future it can rightly be called a "national" competition. We would expect that, in its essence, the competition would sing of today's man in a diverse and fully varied manner, of the man who is building not slogans, not words, but a real country. We would expect a more serious effort by the composers and lyricists to capture the mood of the builders of socialism, a complex life not devoid

of drama, which is natural if we consider the grand actions in which all the workers are called to participate. Monotony does not and should not, have anything in common with this operation that is both difficult and filled with greatness. We would also expect "Mamaia" to mean a crowning moment of tying together the ideals between the talented composers and the talented people of letters. So much of the poetry of Romanian literature awaits its music! We feel that, in general, the beneficiary of the works of art, the worker (worker, peasant, intellectual), cannot say that he is satisfied in any way with the manner in which the creative unions--both the Writers Union and the Composers Union--have contributed to increasing the country's spiritual wealth during this year's competition. The writers and composers have a great responsibility to the people. This noble idea, the idea that our party holds very dear, should cause the leadership of the creative unions to work in depth, so that the workers are taken into account with greater respect by those who confront them with these so-called works of art. It should not be forgotten for a second that today's worker in Romania is a person involved in the most engaging and profound work and is a cultivated and intelligent person. This person also represents, without a doubt, one of the variants closest to the model of the new man which an entire society is building. "Mamaia" happens to take on the broadest forum for spreading a good, clean nonuniform music and poetry which can continue our long tradition, not forgetting for a second what time it is in the world and what the modern person really likes.

How is it possible for our folklore, appreciated throughout the world for its vigor and capacity to include the whole range of feelings--from happiness to pain--with an unsurpassed expressive force, not to offer even a single valuable lesson, if not an artistic model, to our composers and lyricists?

There are enough things to say about organization. Why, in a national competition, is one composer allowed to show up with a number of songs? Is it, perhaps that there is such a small number of composers and lyricists to whom to give awards, from year to year, that the same people often receive the awards, whether they are the judges or the competitors? It is, we feel, the fault of the organizers that they did not act on a broad cultural initiative, capable of stimulating a profound, valuable creation with a chance to endure, a creation of the many authentically talented from all generations. The absence of many of the valued older composers was an unpleasant surprise as well as the absence of "all" the representatives of the younger musicians. Let's not answer this by saying that those absent were responsible for their own absence since the competition was theoretically open to everyone. It was the obligation of the organizers to create a broad mass base for this competition, attracting, on a step-by-step, as required, systematic basis, all the artistic forces capable of working together to achieve a competition of a national scale.

All of these things, we feel, remain valid for the future. There were some positive opinions expressed about Mamaia in the press and we do not have any objection to this. This is normal, just as it is in the order of natural things to also express critical opinions such as the ones that we have presented to the publisher. But, more important than the tastes of one or the other is the

opinion of the worker. We expect that this opinion will be expressed and we cherish the hope that this discussion will have an effect, not on just one or another among the composers, but on our music and our poetry, as well as the great public.

There are some great needs which, we think, any man of good faith will place above a competition designed to encourage true art, a truly patriotic and revolutionary art, a source of art from the source of the people.

Let's not forget the idea that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed speaking about artists and how they should address this source, this spring of artistic ideas, and not the pitcher that is dipped in the spring. I had the impression that the foul, brackish taste of a water that has been stale for a long time was all too present at Mamaia.

Life, with happiness, struggles and pain, did not arrive in Mamaia this year.

And, life is just what art needs when it directly relates to man. And not to just any man.

8724

CS0: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

LAW ON YUGOSLAVIA'S COASTAL SEA, CONTIGUOUS ZONE AND EPICONTINENTAL ZONE

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 65 pp 985-988

[Ukase and law adopted by the Federal Assembly in a session of the Federal Chamber on 23 April 1965]

[Text] On the basis of Article 217, Paragraph 1, Point 1, of the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I issue the following

UKASE

Promulgating the Law on Yugoslavia's Coastal Sea, Contiguous Zone and Epicontinental Zone

The Law on Yugoslavia's Coastal Sea, Contiguous Zone and Epicontinental Zone, which was adopted by the Federal Assembly in a session of the Federal Chamber on 23 April 1965, is hereby promulgated.

No 307

Belgrade, 24 April 1965

On behalf of the President
of the Republic,
Vice President,
Aleksandar Rankovic (signed)

President of the Federal Assembly,
Edvard Kardelj (signed)

LAW

on Yugoslavia's Coastal Sea, Contiguous Zone and Epicontinental Zone

Article 1

Yugoslavia's sovereignty extends seaward over its coastal sea, including the air space over it and also to the seabed and subsurface of that sea.

Yugoslavia's coastal sea consists of the inner coastal waters and the territorial sea.

Article 2

The various terms used in this law carry the meanings given below:

- 1) a foreign merchant vessel is a vessel which has foreign nationality and is being used for economic purposes, as well as some other foreign vessel not covered by Points 2 through 5 of this article;
- 2) a foreign fishing vessel is a vessel which has a foreign nationality and is equipped for fishing;
- 3) a foreign yacht is a vessel which has a foreign nationality and is intended for recreation or sport and which is also regarded as such under the statutes and regulations of its own state;
- 4) a foreign warship is a vessel which has foreign nationality, belongs to a navy, bears external signs identifying it as a warship and declaring its nationality, is under the command of a naval officer and has a naval crew;
- 5) a foreign public vessel is a vessel owned by or in the service of a foreign state which is not a warship, but is being used exclusively for the noneconomic purposes of that state;
- 6) a nuclear vessel is a vessel equipped with sources of nuclear energy.

Article 3

Inner coastal waters encompass the following:

- 1) ports and bays on the coast of the mainland and islands;
- 2) mouths of the rivers;
- 3) portions of the sea between the mainland coast and the baseline of the territorial sea as referred to in Article 11, Paragraph 2, Points 2 and 3, of this law.

The term "bay" as referred to in Point 1, Paragraph 1, of this article signifies an arm of the sea whose area is equal to or greater than the area of a semicircle whose diameter is equal to the length of the straight line connecting the headlands of this arm of the sea.

The area of the arm of the sea as measured from the line of the lowest side along the shore of the arm of the sea and the straight line which joins the headlands of the arm of the sea.

Article 4

A foreign merchant vessel may enter inner coastal waters in order to enter a port, to leave a port, and to take the shortest customary route between seaports open to international maritime shipping.

The Federal Secretariat for Transportation and Communications may in exceptional cases order some other regime for inner coastal waters with respect to the vessels mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 5

A foreign nuclear merchant vessel which intends to enter Yugoslav seaports open to international maritime shipping shall file in advance a certified copy of documentation concerning the safety of nuclear installations with the Federal Secretariat for Transportation and Communications so that an assessment can be made as to whether such vessel might cause nuclear damage.

The Federal Secretariat for Transportation and Communications shall issue such a vessel a permit for entry into Yugoslav ports if it finds that the vessel does not represent a hazard with regard to causing nuclear damage.

Before a foreign nuclear merchant vessel which has received a permit as mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this article enters a Yugoslav port the harbormaster's office will conduct an inspection at the most convenient place which it appoints of the authenticity of the certificate concerning the vessel's nuclear safety as well as inspection to establish whether the vessel represents a hazard from the standpoint of nuclear damage. If necessary, the harbormaster's office may also conduct subsequent inspections while the vessel is in the port.

Article 6

Only Yugoslav vessels may carry cargo and passengers between Yugoslav ports (coasting).

Article 7

The passage of a foreign warship, foreign public vessel or foreign fishing vessel through Yugoslav inner coastal waters is prohibited.

A foreign warship, foreign public vessel or foreign fishing vessel may enter Yugoslav inner coastal waters in order to stay temporarily in those waters if the visit has been approved in advance by the Federal Executive Council or agency which it designates.

The stay of a foreign warship in Yugoslav inner coastal waters may not exceed 10 days, nor may more than three foreign warships of the same nationality stay simultaneously in those waters.

As an exception to Paragraph 3 of this article, the Federal Executive Council may approve a longer stay or a stay by a larger number of vessels.

Article 8

The Federal Executive Council shall cancel the stay of a foreign warship or formation of warships in Yugoslav inner coastal waters if the ship, its launch or aircraft, or its crew on shore do not adhere to the provisions of this law or other Yugoslav statutes and regulations, as well as in other justifiable cases.

Article 9

The federal secretary for internal affairs, by agreement with the federal secretary for transportation and communications, may establish prohibited zones in Yugoslav inner coastal waters.

Foreign vessels may not pass through prohibited zones in Yugoslav inner coastal waters.

The federal secretary for internal affairs, by agreement with the federal secretary for transportation and communications, shall prescribe which domestic vessels may pass through prohibited zones and the conditions under which they may do so.

The official act defining the boundaries of the prohibited zone, should they be located on sea lanes or in their immediate vicinity, must be published in SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ and OGLAS ZA POMORCE [MARINERS' GAZETTE].

Article 10

The provisions concerning access of foreign vessels to inner coastal waters shall not be enforced if a vessel has been compelled to seek shelter in inner coastal waters by force majeure or accident at sea.

Article 11

The territorial sea is a zone 10 nautical miles wide on the seaward side of the baseline.

The baseline consists of the following:

- 1) the low-water line along the shore of the mainland and islands;
- 2) straight lines connecting headlands of arms of the sea;
- 3) straight lines connecting the following points on the shore of the mainland and the shore of the islands:

a) Cape Zarubaca--southeast promontory of Mrkan Island--southern promontory of Sveti Andrija Island--Cape Gruj (on the island Mljet);

b) Cape Korizmeni (Mljet Island)--the small island of Glavat--Cape Struga (Lastovo Island)--Cape Veljeg Mora (Lastovo Island)--southeast promontory of Kopiste Island--Cape Velo Dance (Korcula Island)--Cape Proizd--southwest promontory of Vodnjak Island--Cape Rat (Drvenik Mali Island)--Mulo Rock--Blitvenica Rock--Purara Island--Balun Island--Mrtovac Island--Garmenjask Veli Island--a point on Dugi Otok with the coordinates 43°53'12" north latitude and 15°10'0" east longitude;

c) Cape Veli Rat (Dugi Otok)--Masarine Rock--Cape Margarina (Susak Island)--Albanes Shoals--Grunj Island--Sveti Ivan na Pucini Rock--Mramori Shoals--Alteiz Island--Cape Kastanjica.

The straight lines mentioned in Point 3, Paragraph 2, of this article must be plotted on the nautical chart "Adriatic Sea" in the scale of 1:1,000,000 published by Hydrography Institute of the Yugoslav Navy. A reproduction of that map shall constitute an integral part of this law.

For purposes of determination of the baseline of the territorial sea the most salient permanent harbor structures which are an integral part of the harbor system shall be regarded as a part of the shoreline.

The outer boundary of the territorial sea is a line each of whose points is 10 nautical miles from the nearest point on the baseline.

Article 12

Under the conditions prescribed by this law and other federal statutes the vessels of all states have the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea.

By a vessel's innocent passage is meant its navigation through the territorial sea without entering inner coastal waters or for purposes of entering inner coastal waters or for purposes of leaving those waters for the open sea provided such passage does not prejudice Yugoslavia's good order, peace or security.

Innocent passage as referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article shall also include the vessel's stopping and anchoring in the territorial sea when they are incidental to ordinary navigation or made necessary by force majeure or an accident at sea.

Article 13

- During its passage through the territorial sea a foreign fishing vessel shall keep its fishing tackle and equipment used for fishing stowed away or under seal. Such vessel must take the shortest route through the

territorial sea, it shall maintain at least cruising speed, and it shall not stop or anchor unless compelled by force majeure.

During its passage through the territorial sea a foreign fishing vessel must have markings visibly displayed to make it evident that it is a fishing vessel.

The provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article do not apply to a fishing vessel which has a license to fish in the territorial sea issued on the basis of an international treaty so long as it is in the zone in which it has been granted a license to fish.

Article 14

More than three foreign warships of the same nationality may not pass simultaneously through the Yugoslav territorial sea.

Article 15

During passage through the territorial sea foreign submarines must remain on the surface and must fly the flag of their country.

Article 16

The provision of Article 8 of this law shall also apply to the stay of a foreign warship or formation of such warships in the Yugoslav territorial sea.

Article 17

The state secretary for national defense, in agreement with the federal secretary for internal affairs and the federal secretary for transportation and communications, may designate--as a measure indispensable to Yugoslavia's security--certain zones in the territorial sea through which the passage of foreign vessels may be halted or restricted temporarily.

The state secretary for national defense, in agreement with the federal secretary for internal affairs and the federal secretary for transportation and communications, shall prescribe which domestic vessels may pass through the prohibited zones mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this article and under what conditions they may do so.

The official act defining the boundaries of the zones and the suspension or restriction mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be published along with the necessary data in OGLAS ZA POMORCE.

Article 18

The contiguous zone is a zone 2 nautical miles wide measured seaward from the outer boundary of the territorial sea.

Article 19

In the contiguous zone the competent authority shall exercise surveillance in order to prevent violations of customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary regulations which might be committed on the mainland and in the coastal sea and also in order to punish infringements of those regulations.

Article 20

The epicontinental zone encompasses the seabed and subsurface of submarine territory beyond the outer boundary of the territorial sea to a depth of 200 meters, and indeed beyond that boundary to the line where the depth of the water over the seabed allows the natural resources of the seabed and subsurface to be utilized.

Article 21

Yugoslavia exercises sovereign rights over the epicontinental zone with respect to exploration and exploitation of the natural wealth of that zone.

By natural resources as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article is meant the mineral and other nonliving resources of the seabed and its subsurface, as well as living organisms which in the stage in which they are caught are immobile on the seabed or beneath the surface or can move only in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsurface.

Article 22

The rights referred to in Article 21, Paragraph 1, of this law shall not prejudice the legal status of the high seas overlying the epicontinental zone nor the legal status of air space over those high seas. The exercise of this right may not unjustifiably impede shipping, fishing, conservation of living resources of the sea nor basic oceanographic or other scientific research of a public nature.

Article 23

The natural resources of the epicontinental zone may be explored and exploited and the structures and installations necessary for those explorations and that exploitation may be erected, operated and maintained under the conditions provided for by law and by regulations enacted on the basis of law.

The structures and installations mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this article must be permanently marked with lights and other markings. Such structures and installations must be removed when they are abandoned or when they cease to be used for the purposes for which they were built.

Article 24

A contractor conducting exploration and exploitation of natural wealth in the epicontinental zone must establish around the structures and installations mentioned in Article 23, Paragraph 1, of this law safety zones which may extend outward to a maximum of 500 meters, measured from each external point of the structure or installation.

The passage of vessels through these safety zones is prohibited unless allowed by special regulations.

The contractor mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this article must take appropriate measures to protect the living resources of the sea from harmful waste at the structures and installations and also within the safety zones.

Article 25

The structures and installations mentioned in Article 23, Paragraph 1, and the safety zones mentioned in Article 24, Paragraph 1, of this law may not be set up and established at places where they might impede the use of customary sea lanes indispensable to international shipping.

Article 26

The contractor must report to the harbormaster's office the erection, the manner of permanent marking with lights and other markings, and the removal of the structures and installations referred to in Article 23 of this law, as well as the establishment of a safety zone and its boundaries as mentioned in Article 24, Paragraph 1, of this law. The harbormaster's office must publish this information in OGIAS ZA POMORCE.

Article 27

Pursuit of a vessel of foreign nationality shall be undertaken if the competent authority has reason to suspect that the vessel, its boat or a boat working with it has violated this law or other Yugoslav statutes or regulations.

Pursuit of the vessel may commence only while that vessel, its boat or boat working with it is located in the coastal sea or in the contiguous zone, and if it does not stop after being given a visual or sound signal to stop from a distance at which it could receive the signal.

If the foreign vessel, its boat or boat working with it is in the contiguous zone, pursuit may be conducted only because of violations of the regulations referred to in Article 19 of this law.

Pursuit of the vessel may also continue on the high seas if it has been continuous until the foreign vessel enters the territorial sea of its own or some third state.

Hot pursuit may be conducted only by Yugoslav naval vessels or air force planes or other authorized vessels or aircraft. It is not required that the pursuing vessel or aircraft be in the coastal sea or contiguous zone for hot pursuit to commence.

Article 28

A fine of not less than 100,000 and not more than 1 million dinars or a prison sentence of 30 days or less shall be pronounced on the following for a maritime violation:

- 1) the captain of a foreign nuclear vessel or other responsible person on such vessel if the vessel should enter a Yugoslav port without a permit (Article 5, Paragraph 1);
- 2) the captain of a Yugoslav or foreign merchant vessel or public vessel or other responsible person on such vessel if the vessel enters a prohibited zone in inner coastal waters (Article 9);
- 3) the captain of a foreign submarine which is not a foreign warship or other responsible person on such submarine if the foreign submarine does not remain on the surface of the sea while passing through the Yugoslav territorial sea and does not fly the flag of its state (Article 15).

Article 29

A fine of not less than 50,000 and not more than 500,000 dinars shall be pronounced upon the following for a maritime violation:

- 1) the captain of a foreign merchant vessel or other responsible person on such vessel if the vessel carries cargo or passengers between Yugoslav ports (Article 6);
- 2) the captain of a foreign fishing vessel or public vessel or other responsible person on such vessel if the vessel, not compelled by force majeure, passes through inner coastal waters (Article 7).

Article 30

A fine of not less than 20,000 and not more than 200,000 dinars shall be pronounced upon the following for a maritime violation:

- 1) the captain of a foreign merchant vessel or the captain of a foreign yacht or other responsible person on the foreign merchant vessel or foreign yacht if the vessel enters inner coastal waters without intending to enter a Yugoslav port open for international maritime shipping (Article 4, Paragraph 1) or if the foreign yacht enters inner coastal waters contrary to the provision of Article 4, Paragraph 2, of this law;

2) the captain of a foreign merchant vessel or other responsible person on such vessel if the vessel does not take the shortest customary route (Article 4, Paragraph 2) in passing through inner coastal waters to enter a Yugoslav port open for international maritime shipping or in departing from such port or in traveling between Yugoslav ports open for international shipping;

3) the captain of a foreign fishing vessel or other responsible person on such vessel if during its passage through the Yugoslav territorial sea the vessel does not keep fishing tackle and equipment used for fishing stowed away or does not keep them under seal, or does not take the shortest route through the Yugoslav territorial sea, or during its passage stops and anchors in the Yugoslav territorial sea, when the stopping and anchoring was not compelled by force majeure, or if the markings of a fishing vessel were not visibly displayed on the vessel during its passage through the Yugoslav territorial sea (Article 13, Paragraphs 1 and 2);

4) the captain of a Yugoslav or foreign merchant or public vessel or other responsible person on such vessel:

a) if the vessel is passing through a particular zone in the territorial sea through which the passage of vessels has temporarily been suspended or restricted (Article 17);

b) if the vessel passes through a safety zone established around a structure or installation for exploration and exploitation of the natural wealth of the Yugoslav epicontinental zone (Article 24, Paragraph 2).

Article 31

A fine of not less than 100,000 and not more than 1 million dinars shall be pronounced for a misdemeanor upon a work organization or other juridical person in the following cases:

1) if it conducts exploration or exploitation of the natural wealth of the Yugoslav epicontinental zone without authorization (Article 23, Paragraph 1);

2) if it conducts exploration or exploitation of the natural resources of the Yugoslav epicontinental zone in a manner which unjustifiably impedes shipping, fishing, conservation of living resources of the sea or basic oceanographic or other scientific research which is public in nature (Article 22);

3) if it does not permanently mark structures or installations set up in the Yugoslav epicontinental zone for exploration or exploitation of the natural resources of that zone with the specified signal lights and other markings, or if it does not remove such structures and installations should they be abandoned or should they cease to be used for the purposes for which they were made (Article 23, Paragraph 2);

4) if in exploration or exploitation of natural resources in the Yugoslav epicontinental zone and in safety zones established around structures and installations for exploration or exploitation of the natural resources of the Yugoslav epicontinental zone it does not take appropriate measures for conservation of the sea's resources from harmful wastes (Article 24, Paragraph 3);

5) if it sets up structures or installations for exploration or exploitation of the natural resources of the Yugoslav epicontinental zone in places where they might hinder the use of customary sea lanes indispensable to international shipping (Article 25);

6) if it does not report to the harbormaster's office the erection and manner of permanent marking with signals and removal of structures and installations for exploration and exploitation of natural resources of the epicontinental zone, or it does not report establishment of a safety zone around those structures and installations and the boundaries of those zones (Article 26).

For an action as mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this article the responsible person in the work organization or other juridical person shall be fined not more than 100,000 dinars for a misdemeanor.

Article 32

An individual who commits an action as mentioned in Article 31 of this law shall be fined not more than 100,000 dinars for a misdemeanor.

Article 33

The administrative agency which has jurisdiction over shipping safety must without delay report in OGLAS ZA POMORCE all hazards which threaten shipping in the coastal sea, as soon as it learns of them.

Article 34

The Federal Executive Council is hereby authorized to issue more detailed regulations concerning access, passage and temporary stay in the Yugoslav coastal sea of foreign warships, foreign public vessels, foreign yachts, foreign nuclear vessels and foreign merchant vessels carrying radioactive substances.

The federal secretary for agriculture and forestry is hereby authorized to issue in agreement with the federal secretary for transportation and communications more detailed regulations concerning the passage of foreign fishing vessels through the Yugoslav territorial sea, concerning the stowing and sealing of fishing tackle, and also concerning special insignia and lights which foreign fishing vessels are required to have.

The federal secretary for internal affairs is hereby authorized to issue regulations in agreement with the federal secretary for national defense concerning the conduct of underwater activities (underwater photography or recording, sketching of the seabed, etc.).

The officials mentioned in Paragraphs 1 through 3 of this article may define misdemeanors in the regulations they are authorized to issue and may specify the penalties for those misdemeanors within the limits of the law.

Article 35

The Law on the Yugoslav Coastal Sea (SLUZBENI LIST FNRJ [OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA], No 106, 1948) shall cease to be valid on the day when this law takes effect.

Article 36

This law shall take effect on the eighth day after publication in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

7045

CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LAW ON YUGOSLAVIA'S COASTAL SEA, CONTIGUOUS ZONE AND
EPICONTINENTAL ZONE

Belgrade SLUZHBI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 70 p 693

[Law adopted by the Federal Assembly in a session of the Chamber of Nationalities on 4 June 1970 and in a session of the Sociopolitical Chamber on 5 June 1970: "Ukase Promulgating the Law on Supplementation of the Law on Yugoslavia's Coastal Sea, Contiguous Zone and Epicontinental Zone"]

[Text] The Law on Supplementation of the Law on Yugoslavia's Coastal Sea, Contiguous Zone and Epicontinental Zone, which was adopted by the Federal Assembly in a session of the Chamber of Nationalities on 4 June 1970 and in a session of the Sociopolitical Chamber on 5 June 1970, is hereby promulgated.

No 907
6 June 1970
Belgrade

President of the Republic,
Josip Broz Tito (signed)

Vice President of the Federal Assembly,
Marijan Breclj (signed)

LAW
on Supplementation of the Law on Yugoslavia's Coastal Sea, Contiguous Zone
and Epicontinental Zone

Article 1

In the Law on Yugoslavia's Coastal Sea, Contiguous Zone and Epicontinental Zone (SLUZHBI LIST SFRJ, No 22, 1965), a new Article 34a shall be inserted following Article 34, the new article to read as follows:

"The provisions of this law pertaining to foreign yachts shall also apply to smaller foreign boats intended for recreation or sport."

Article 2

This law shall take effect on the eighth day after publication in SLUZBENI
LIST SFRJ.

7045

CSO: 2800

POSSIBILITIES, CONSEQUENCES OF EARTHQUAKES SURVEYED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 76 pp 14-17

[Article by Petar Ignja: "The World Isn't Falling to Pieces"]

[Text] How Is the Yugoslav Region Behaving in This "Epidemic" of Earthquakes? Are There Prospects of Our Staying Safe and Sound in 1976 as Well; and After That?

About once a year our country experiences an earthquake of destructive intensity. The last one was quite recent, in Slovenia, fortunately figuring only as an echo of the catastrophic earthquake whose epicenter was across the border in the Italian province of Friuli.

The experts say that the history of Europe has never experienced such frequent and strong earthquake activity as in the period since May 1976. In the foothills of the Carnic Alps, 50 km north of the Italian city of Udine, more than 1,000 shocks have been recorded in 4.5 months, and 400 of them had an intensity greater than 3° on the so-called Mercalli scale.

It is significant that in the present earthquake zone, whose epicenter is near Gemona, there have not been any shocks for at least 100 years. But the catastrophic earthquake on 6 May last, which put Friuli in mourning (there were approximately 1,000 dead, and 70,000 people were left homeless), seems to have ushered in a new period of trembling for a large portion of northeast Italy, western Yugoslavia and southern Austria. Relying on the historical data of the central European region, seismologists were convinced that its destructive effect would be followed by several months in which the "agitated" strata would slowly settle in the bowels of the earth. To be sure, even in May they suspected and feared that the entire Apennine block was sliding toward the Alps because of the northward displacement of the African continent. Their anxiety about this seems to have been borne out on 15 September.

A team of seismologists in Ljubljana was fairly surprised by the recurrence of the earthquake and particularly by its strength. And when the earth trembled again 6 hours later with an intensity of higher than 9° at the

epicenter, engineer Majda Hrzic, an experienced staff member of the Astronomical and Geophysical Observatory in Ljubljana, said that the earthquake region was "off schedule." That same day the alarm bell--which sounds in the observatory whenever an earthquake occurs--rang unusually long and without interruption. The instruments recorded a sizable number of new shocks up to 7° in intensity.

The earthquake in Friuli was felt over a zone between 400 and 500 km wide. The strongest shocks on our side, in the valley of the Soca River, had an intensity between 6 and 8.

What is happening beneath the Carnic Alps?

Engineer Majda Hrzic, who was interviewed by our Ljubljana correspondent Relja Atanasijevic, believes that an enormous amount of energy had been accumulating in Friuli for centuries and then recently began to be liberated at faults. Perhaps this was influenced by Africa's moving closer to Europe or the pressure on the "Italian boot."

Box on p 14: Intensity and Area

One can conclude from the most recent seismological map of Yugoslavia that 10 percent of the area of our country has had an earthquake of 9, 29 percent an earthquake with an intensity of 8, 41 percent with shocks of 7, and 20 percent of the total area has experienced an earthquake with an intensity of 6. In other words, 80 percent of the area of Yugoslavia is open to the threat of possible earthquakes, and special construction requirements ought to be met over that area.

Africa Is Traveling

Engineer Hrzic also said that new earthquakes stronger than 9 are not expected, but she was unable to predict whether a new zone would become active in the areas north of Tolmezzo.

In any case, noted engineer Vlado Ribaric, a well-known specialist and head of the Ljubljana Observatory, the situation in northeast Italy is a very complicated one at present. There is no precedent for what is happening in that part of Europe. It is as if Japan were moved to Friuli. When accumulated energy is liberated in the interior of the earth at one place, this causes other masses to move. The process resembles a chain reaction. That accounts for three exceptionally strong quakes with an intensity of 9 in such a short time. Which is not even to mention a number of weaker ones.

It would seem that the earthquake pattern has been turned upside down, and that these are symptoms which might presage new consequences. Unfortunately those consequences are unpleasant: new upheavals, new destruction and new damage can be expected.

Does this mean that the African-Mediterranean region is sliding toward the Alps at an increasingly fast rate? Engineer Ribaric was not able, of course, to provide any reliable forecast, since all opinions in this regard are hypotheses.

"It would be good," he said, "for several seismological stations with computers to be set up in the vicinity of Gemona and near San Simeon so that the geological activity in the depths of the earth can be monitored as directly as possible. This certainly is a process which must be monitored.

This applies particularly to the three countries affected. Yugoslavia has an unquestioned interest, since it directly felt the consequences of the quake in Friuli. It is well known that the earthquake on 6 May damaged 10,000 structures of various kinds in Tolmin, Idrija and Nova Gorica opstinas. The recent quakes have destroyed hundreds of houses in the Soca valley, and they have shaken many in Jesenice and Radovljica opstinas.

In human terms, it is hardest on those who have been the victims.

In Italy, where there were many deaths in May, the inhabitants of the poor region nurtured the hope that they would manage to stay on their own land. In vain. They were hit by a new misfortune. Today it is said that the homeless number nearly 100,000. The trembling of the earth has instilled uncertainty and fear. Winter is not far off. For many there was no other choice but to set off for the empty tourist centers to spend the winter.

In the Soca valley in Yugoslavia all steps have been taken to provide warm housing for everyone before winter comes.

First and Last

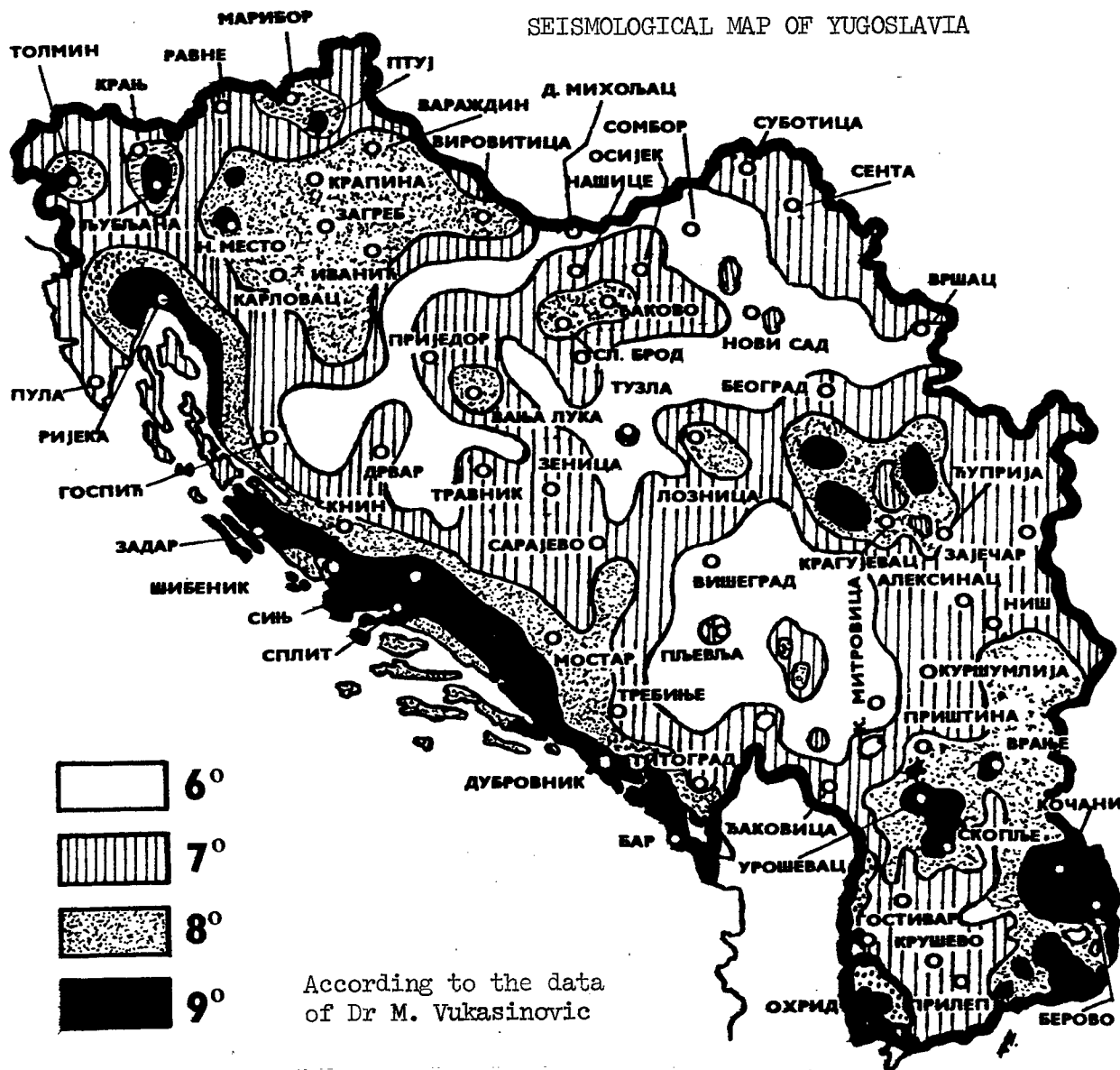
Yugoslavia is one of those regions where earthquakes, if they do not mean the "end of the world," still cause great damage and take human lives. History has recorded several cases of disastrous destruction on what is now Yugoslavia:

The earliest recorded information about an earthquake in our part of the world dates from 306 and states that the city of Opuzen near Metkovic was hit.

One of the greatest disasters was the one which occurred in 518, whose epicenter was near the present Skoplje. The city of Scupi was hit, dropping into the earth along with its inhabitants.

In 1348 a strong earthquake hit Koruska and killed 5,000 persons in the city of Beljak. The earth trembled for another 40 years after that, destroying 26 villages and several towns.

Yugoslavia's Earthquake Regions Are Marked on This Map According to Possible Destructive Intensity of the Earthquake Graded by the Mercalli Scale From 6 to 9



The earthquake which hit Dubrovnik on 6 April 1667 is also well known for its enormity. There were more than 5,000 deaths in the city itself, many ships were simply cast up on the land, a great number of springs went dry and were replaced by new ones. The city was literally transformed into an enormous pile of rubble and, to compound the misfortune, a fire broke out which raged for 13 days. The inhabitants also suffered great harm from various looters, tramps and brigands.

The strongest earthquake of recent date hit Serbia, or more precisely Sumadija, in 1927. It had an intensity of 9, and its epicenter was on Rudnik Mountain. Several dozen people were killed, and hundreds were injured.

The intensity of the earthquake that occurred in Skoplje on 26 July 1963 was 9 at the epicenter. The earthquake came by surprise, there was no prior shock, and it was very fierce. Many buildings crumbled to their foundations, and 80 percent were no longer fit for tenancy.

The year 1969 was also a tragic one in Banja Luka, where two destructive "waves" demolished the city. This earthquake was also accompanied by a new phenomenon: every shock--not only the main ones, but also the weaker ones--was consistently signaled in advance by the water in the wells becoming reddish. This was a reliable sign that an earthquake would occur in a few hours, and the local people could leave their houses in time. Conversely, as soon as the water became clear, which would happen a few hours after the earthquake, people knew that the danger had passed, and they returned to their homes.

Box on p 16: Belgrade Is Ready

Our capital is located in a region which seismologists have marked with an average earthquake intensity of 7. How prepared are we to experience such shocks?

"The city's Civil Defense Staff is 'responsible' for earthquakes. We would act as we would in case of an air attack, since in both cases destruction can be counted on. I can say that by and large we are prepared for any eventuality, though we are still not altogether satisfied. We still need to procure some of the most up-to-date electronic apparatus and train the public still better in the work of repairing the damage. I believe that this will soon be done," says Aleksandar Paripovic, city national defense secretary.

Divided Opinions

Scientific interpretation of this phenomenon is simple: during tectonic displacements in the interior of the earth, because of the strong pressures, chemical elements are liberated from the mass of iron-rich ores, and when these elements come into contact with water they react and make it reddish. This is true of all earthquakes in all parts of the world.

The saying about lightning is that it never strikes twice in the same place does not apply to earthquakes. On the contrary. They occur precisely in the regions which are known for certain to be seismically active. Thanks to seismology, we also know which regions those are in Yugoslavia. The regions where the threat is greatest are the following: the Adriatic coast, northern Bosnia, eastern Croatia, Slovenia, the central part of Serbia,

Macedonia.... The extreme northeast and extreme west of Istria, as well as the central part of the country, are less threatened or almost free of threat.

At this point the seismologists are unfortunately unable to forecast earthquakes. Nor do they conceal their doubt that something of that kind will ever be possible.

"Earthquake prediction, which was a recurrent topic of the Chinese before the last catastrophe in their country, is more an art than a science," Dr Milorad Vukasinovic of the Seismology Bureau of Serbia said tersely and clearly.

Either an art or counterpropaganda aimed at disquieting the public. Something of the kind in fact occurred recently when it was reported that Japanese experts had predicted the "Zagreb catastrophe" on 15 August last. Neither did it happen, nor did the seismologists of the Land of the Rising Sun say anything of the kind. In any case, according to what was recorded by the modern seismograph in Belgrade, the recent earthquake in China was terribly intense, everything indicates (unofficially, to be sure) that it caused outright devastation and took many lives, but it also indicates something else: no one predicted the earthquake, or at best the forecast was off.

It is also said that animals can do what the honored experts cannot. Some of our newspapers have published reports to the effect that nature has bestowed on animals an instinctive "radar" for detecting earthquakes. It is also asserted that if someone had been posted in front of the cages in the Skoplje zoo, there might have been far fewer victims.

Allegedly the commotion in the zoo that night awoke a keeper and roused him to see what was happening with the lions, pumas and monkeys in the cages.... The lions were roaring, trying to break through the wire barriers, the puma was tearing to pieces the monkey Miki, who had wandered into its cage. And even the heavy hippopotamus weighing several tons jumped out of the pool 2 meters deep and was plodding along somewhere on the paths.

At 0517 Skoplje began to collapse.

Is it really possible that "the geese could have saved Rome"? What do the professors say about this: "The belief that animals can have a presentiment of earthquakes became deep rooted rather early, and the inhabitants of Caracas kept dogs and cats as sentries. House snakes in Cuba perform the same function." Dr Dragutin Skoko, a professor in Zagreb and one of the two doctors of seismology in Yugoslavia, recently declared to VJESNIK U SRIJEDU, "According to the results of observations with very sensitive modern equipment, these and similar interpretations are impossible, and consequently there is no way that animals could sense an earthquake in advance."

However, engineer Slavko Vucicic, director of the Seismology Bureau of Montenegro, believes that the senses of animals should still not be underestimated. They are more sensitive than human senses and able to "register" both sounds and vibrations which could be caused by slight tectonic movements that figure as a prelude to major earthquakes.

"The main thing is to investigate and indicate places where earthquakes are possible and determine how possible they are," agrees Dr Dragutin Prosen, professor and founder of the department of applied geophysics at the University of Belgrade.

Our Character Again

That is the scientific truth about earthquakes. Salvation from earthquakes, one easily senses, lies in collaboration between the seismologists and the builders.

In Serbia there is the Law on Protection Against Natural Disasters, which was passed 4 years ago. This is in fact the first statute in Yugoslavia which provides for preventive safety measures.

"The Law on Earthquake Regions treats all regions whose earthquake intensity is 7 or higher. It provides for special construction conditions in conformity with the seismological map. Assemblies of opstinas whose territory is prone to earthquakes must prepare such maps within a period of 2 years," says engineer Slobodan Nedeljkovic of the Seismology Bureau of Serbia.

The law also provides penalties for those who do not abide by it: the level of the fine ranges from 10,000 to a million dinars.

As for our buildings, since the Skoplje earthquake they have by and large been built according to world standards, and it is almost certain that they are able to withstand even very strong earthquakes (but this is not the case with those leaning structures from before the war). Milos Manojlovic, M.A., of the Institute for Testing Materials in Belgrade says that even their height does not represent any danger. Tall buildings are even better able to withstand earthquakes for short periods that have a high frequency of vibration, since their own slow vibrations prevent them from falling into resonance. Seismic tests can establish what sort of vibrations a particular geological formation will have, and advice can be given on that basis as to whether construction should be high or low, and as to the type of dwelling.

But, he warns, sometimes even the most solidly built structures cannot prevent misfortunes unless consideration is given to some things which seem unimportant. He was referring to our sets of shelves and clothes presses, which are high and jammed full and barely standing on their supports. Probably not one Yugoslav in a hundred fastens this heavy and

cumbersome furniture to the walls, nor can he, since the manufacturers simply did not think of it. But those who experienced the earthquake in Skoplje say that many suffered by becoming pinned by furniture.

Docent Bosko Petrovic has some interesting observations (after studying earthquakes for more than 25 years): when he visited Banja Luka after all that had happened there and examined the prefabricated cluster-type frame buildings built by the "zezelj" system, he found that they had almost no damage at all. The only damage was to the parquet floor caused by preserves that fell from the top of clothes presses.

But that is our nature: we demand that someone worry a great deal about everything, while we ourselves frequently forget even the most ordinary things.

7045

CSO: 2800

END